

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Virginia, the mother of Presidents, and birth and burial place of Washington. With three and twenty men it was accomplished. Some said there was a cow as a reporter; that I deny; the cow did not come until afterwards, like Blocher after the victory was won. (Laughter.) You by your Union, saved Virginia, and then murdered noble John Brown.

No, Mr. Chairman, my complaint is, that these Republicans are slaveholders, and what matters it to the four millions of slaves whether Stephen A. Douglas or Abraham Lincoln sign the death-warrant of God's minister sent for their deliverance? It seems to me that, were I a slave, I should rather you would keep, while the fellowship and covenant last, your stout men at the head of this great conspiracy. It seems to me, while deeds so devilish are to be done, the blacker devil you get to do them, the better. When Bully Brooks was eulogized to death, almost, Charles Sumner, two Wardens in your State Prison were just about to be murdered by two convicts. The indignation of the Commonwealth turned hotly against these two poor fellows, and you made haste to hang them. I told the Commonwealth, as far as I could make my voice heard, that I thought it fitter you should sentence them to six years in the Senate of the United States. With such work to do as the hanging of John Brown, the imprisoning of Hyatt and the other abominations, which slavery is constantly requiring, if you have any worse men than Henry Wilson—and I think you have—in God's name, keep Wilson at home the next six years, and send them! And if you can find a viler man than Lincoln, elect him to the Presidency for the next four years, and double his salary, and then he will work too cheap. [Laughter and applause.]

THE FOURTH AT NORTH ELBA.

Mr. Editor: The most of your readers are aware of the appointment of a 4th of July celebration, at the residence of the late John Brown, of immortal fame, and precious memory, in North Elba. This celebration was in most respects a complete success; yet more, a glorious triumph of truth over war, of light over darkness, of right over wrong. The great rock overshadowing the grave of the old hero, was prepared with seats, overhung with clustering foliage, and occupied by the speakers of the day. Directly in front, between the grave and the house, were the seats for the audience, which according to various estimates, numbered from twelve to sixteen hundred persons, which, when we take into account the badness of the road, and the great distance from all public conveyances, was a great gathering. The officers of the day were Rev. N. Wardner, of Wilmington, Chairman, Mr. Hinton, of Kansas, Secretary, P. Norton, of Kan., and P. Jones of Troy, N. Y., Marshalls, and each performed the duties of his office with perfect acceptability. The exercises commenced with the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Rev. C. G. Prindle, of Moore's, N. Y., in a manner which seemed to give new power and eloquence to that masterly production. An able, feeling, and appropriate prayer was then offered by Rev. Lyman Prindle, of West Chazy, N. Y. John Brown's favorite hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet blow," set to his favorite tune "Lennox," was then sung by a well selected choir.

The Chairman then introduced "an orator of the day," to use his own words, "a man who believes in the Bible, and the Declaration of Independence; an *Abraham Lincoln*, and *Harper's Ferry*; in *George Washington*, and *John Brown*; the Rev. Luther Lee, D. D., of Ohio." Dr. Lee's oration was a grand production. From exordium to peroration it was one continued chain of solid material. Ideas after idea, argument after argument, were presented in a clear, direct, and forcible manner. Nail after nail was driven and clinched just when and where it ought to have been; and when with one loud, long hurrah, he closed, there was nothing to be added. I doubt whether a better Independence oration has ever been listened to by the American people. But as it is to be published, I need only say in order that your readers may understand its depth, its power, and its perfect harmony with the spirit of the introduction of the speaker, that it was from Dr. Lee's own pen. This oration occupied nearly two hours, and was listened to with marked attention by all, except a few whining Democrats, who whined and fretted because the well directed blows of the orator. Dr. Lee said he had so long been engaged battling for the right against a mighty host, that he had very little property, therefore very few wants; consequently could well afford to be an honest man, and should upon that occasion carry out this honesty and speak plainly just what he believed. And he did it to a charm.

The next thing in order was the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The Chairman, Mr. Henry, of the patriotic Kansas Aid Society—introduced four resolutions, which savored strongly of anti-slavery, of sympathy for the survivors of Harper's Ferry, of justification of John Brown, and of a peaceful or forcible extermination of Lovejoy's "win relic of barbarism," American slavery.

These resolutions were received by the audience, and laid open for discussion. Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt was called for.

The Chairman and Secretary assisted him to ascend the rock, and he appeared before the people; small in stature, feeble in body, but strong in mind and soul, stood the man, who, single handed and alone, has withstood and bravely overcome the usurped power of the United States Senate. He is a good speaker, and the audience were deeply interested and impressed by the just and able views he took of the present novel and momentous crisis in our national existence. He spoke with feeling of the wrongs he had lately suffered, and the cruel treatment he had received at the hands of those who should be the just, and stand up in defence of the rights of the American people.

With grateful heart we may thank Mr. Hyatt for his manly and christian resistance of tyranny and wrong, and in the language of Hon. Charles Sumner, thrusting his arm as a bolt to arrest an unauthorized and arbitrary proceeding.

John Brown, Jr., of Ohio, was next introduced by the Chairman as "a noble son of a noble sire." His strong, portly frame; dignified, and manly appearance; eloquent and heart-touching speech, all conspired to fully justify the chairman for indulging in this truthful panegyric. Soberly took the place of words when from that eminent rock he caught a full view of his illustrious father's fresh turfed grave.

Upon Brown next occupied the adamantine platform, and with his odd expressions and capital his throw the entire audience into an unusual state of mirthfulness. He is a characteristic fellow; speaks with voice, limbs and body, showing his peculiar earnestness, and persevering energy in whatever he undertakes. Mr. Hinton next made a few spirited remarks in which he called for the remaining survivors of the Harper's Ferry

affray. Accordingly, Anderson, Coppie, and Merriam were in order introduced to the audience, each making a few appropriate remarks. Among Mr. Merriam's remarks were two questions something like the following—"If we conclude to remain with you for a while, and the United States authorities should make a requisition upon the State of New York for us, how many of you will pledge yourselves to stand in our defence?" The answer from the audience was, "All of us." "Once more, Supposing the United States makes a 'cat's paw' of the State of New York, and she makes a demand for us, how many of you will resist the authority of your own State in our defence?" The answer again was all of us, though not with the same volume of voice. Mr. Henry then made a short, energetic, and stirring speech, in favor of the adoption of the resolutions. He said he was a Southerner and well understood the deeply curling influence of American Slavery. He favored its immediate extermination as the only means of our national safety. After he retired from the stand, and upon motion of Rev. John Croker, of Colchester, Va., the resolutions were adopted with three rousing cheers for the Harper's Ferry survivors.

The Secretary (Mr. Hinton,) then read a number of highly interesting letters from distinguished individuals in different parts of the North and West. Among whom were James Redpath, a young Douglas in the West of marked talent; Mr. Sanborn, of Boston, the man whom the Senate Committee could not hide away and carry to Washington. Also two from clergymen in Boston, and others whose names have slipped my mind. Notice being given that the dinner was ready, motion was made to adjourn, and as the stomachs of the whole company readily seconded this motion, but a short time elapsed ere the multitude, four abreast, were on their way to a well spread table, provided free at Mr. Brown's expense, situated in a pleasant grove, a short distance from the house. In a short time nature's call was answered, and as mind, eye, and ear had been well feasted during the day, all being now satisfied, we were ready for home. The long file of teams were soon put in rapid motion, and ere the full of night had settled down over the place, its unaccustomed occupants were far away leaving the bereaved family and friends of our martyred hero, to the quiet possession of their long-to-be-remembered domains. Long may they live in prosperity and peace. May they live to see that cause triumph for which they have sacrificed a husband, a father, and a friend. May the deeds and words of that day sink deep into the hearts of that intelligent audience, and may the seed there sown spring up and produce abundant fruit. Amen.

I am authorized to deny the report in circulation that Mrs. Brown has received \$50,000 from Hayti. Not one cent has she received from there, and but little from anywhere. Truly yours, L. C. PATRIDGE.

Waitfield, Washington Co., Vt., July 16, 1860.

SOME VIEWS OF THE CENSUS.

By the census of 1850, the aggregate number of slaves in the United States was 3,204,313. Of this number 246,566 were of mixed blood, mulattoes, &c. The number of unmixed negro blood was therefore 2,957,747. The free black and mulatto population was 464,495, in the following proportions: blacks, 275,400, mulattoes, 189,095. The entire white population by the same census was 19,553,063.

The aggregate was as follows:

Whites,	19,553,063.
Slaves,	3,204,313.
Free blacks and colored,	464,495.
	21,101,876.

The number of free whites by the same census was divided as follows between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States:

Non-slaveholding States,	13,350,650.
Slaveholding States,	6,222,418.
	19,553,068.

The whole population increased between 1840 and 1850 from 14,195,694 to 19,553,068—a positive increase of 5,357,373, or an average of 37.75 per cent. on the aggregate of both sections. The ratio of increase in the non-slaveholding States was larger than it was in the slaveholding States for that census. The non-slaveholding increase for white population exclusively was 39.42; in the slaveholding States, 34.56—a difference of about 5 per cent. for ten years. Considering the immense influx of immigration into the Northern States, the smallness of this excess was noted as remarkable.

At the same rate of increase the two sections will show by the census of 1860:

White inhabitants of non-slaveholding States,	18,329,744.
White inhabitants of slaveholding States,	8,293,593.

Aggregate white population, 26,623,337. Under the new census, therefore, the proportion of the white population in the two sections, towards each other, will very nearly show: non-slaveholding, 69 per cent; slaveholding, 31 per cent. The non-slaveholding States will have largely more than two thirds of the whole white population of the Union.

The number of slaves which go to make up the aggregate of Southern population, amounted, as we have stated above, in 1850 to 3,204,313. The gross Southern population was therefore 9,925,731 and under the rule of the Federal apportionment counting three-fifths of the slaves, these Federal numbers were 8,245,000, in a whole representative population of 21,575,656 of whites. There is a variation in these figures for the free blacks counted in the ratio, but we do not consider them here.

Taking the estimated increase of slaves into the calculation, the numerical power of the South will be enlarged, but the rate of increase will be still found to be very decidedly with the North. The whites in both sections increased at the average rate of about thirty-seven and a half per cent. in every ten years. The slave population increased from 1830 to 1840, from 2,009,943 to 2,487,455—478,512, or about 23.80 per cent. and from 1840 to 1850, 716,758, or about 28.80 per cent. At the same rate of increase the census of 1860 will show an addition to the number of slaves in the United States of 922,742, and an aggregate slave population of 127,055, three-fifths of which is 2,476,253.

Upon these estimates the aggregate population returned by the census of this year, not counting free blacks and mulattoes, will be as follows:

Non-slaveholding States,	18,329,744.
Slaveholding States—	
Whites,	8,293,593.
Slaves,	4,127,055—12,420,648.
Total,	30,750,392.

The representative population will be 20,699,570,

of which the non-slaveholding States will have 18,329,744 and the slave States 10,769,826. The proportions of political power, therefore, in the popular branch of Congress, between the North and the South, will be nearly as 63 to 37.

If this increase of the slave population should continue in the same ratio, the number within the United States in 1870 will be 5,300,000, and, according to the ratio, will be as follows, at successive enumerations: 1880, 17,000,000; 1890, 9,100,000; 1900, 11,800,000; 1910, 15,000,000, and having nearly quadrupled itself in fifty years, and in the life-time of those who are now born it may reach to fifty millions.

These are startling figures, but they present probabilities and prospects, which present topics of the most serious reflection upon the current political topics of the times. We present them for the use of readers and speakers who may not have before them the long tables out of which they have been prepared.

"HOW TO STOP AGITATION."

Under this head, the N. Y. Times of July 17th, discourses as follows:

"As we stated, the other day, we cannot regard the Douglas ticket as fairly representing the principle of Popular Sovereignty. Mr. Douglas abandoned the leading feature of that policy in his conspiracy speech, when he invoked the power of the Federal Government to guarantee slave property to its owners within the States. His colleagues on the ticket, moreover, Mr. H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, is among the most open and resolute of the opponents of the whole doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and advocates Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories. We think it not improbable that, if this ticket were elected, the whole Slavery question would be treated and settled on this basis—that the people of each locality would, in the end, be left to manage this matter for themselves. But we have very little doubt that the same result would follow the election of any other ticket—simply because it will be found impossible to carry through Congress any measure founded upon any other principle.

But suppose Douglas should be elected President,—how is that to stop the Slavery agitation? Could he silence the demands of either Northern or Southern ultraists? He might veto their acts, but he could not silence their voices. He might arrest legislation, but he could not control public discussion in the press and on the stump. He might disarm faction, but he could not suppress its clamors. All the parties which live and thrive by agitation would have redoubled motives for continuing it—it would be their only hope of achieving power. Every act of his Administration would be watched and judged, by its bearing on this question. The Republicans would find their account in assailing every movement he might make upon the subject, and the Abolitionists, as Mr. Wendell Phillips avowed at Brooklyn, would make every valley and hill-top ring with the wildest Anti Slavery agitation which has ever disturbed the country. The Southern ultraists, on the other hand, would have precisely the same reasons for pursuing a similar course, and would have a systematic warfare on his administration in its relations to Slavery.

It may be said that he would sustain his administration against them all—that the principle of Popular Sovereignty would be triumphantly sustained both in Congress and by the people. Very likely—but this would not be suppressing agitation. However it might end, the war would still go on, and the contest rage with greater fury than ever.

In our deliberate judgment, nothing will contribute more to the silence of clamorous controversy on the subject of Slavery, than the triumph of the Republican Party. That party would then be compelled to assume the responsibility of dealing practically with this whole subject. All parties would from necessity await its action. Both Northern and Southern ultraists would find their only material for agitation in what it might do. No one need be told that a Republican Administration could not satisfy either. It could not interfere with Slavery in any Southern State, nor in any other reason to believe that it would give any section of the country ground of valid complaint. Its first necessity would be to divert public attention from this subject; to bring forward, into their just prominence, the great questions of domestic and foreign concern which have been so long neglected. Every dictate of self-interest would require it to let Slavery alone,—to allow public excitement in regard to it,—to relieve the apprehensions of the South and restore a feeling of confidence and repose to the whole community. And it is the only Party which has sufficient influence with the Anti-Slavery element to coerce it into acquiescence, and to check the agitation which has marked its progress, hitherto."

The house printing has turned out miserably for Ford. Mr. DeForest has commenced suit against Ford for a share in the profits, as per agreement, while Messrs. Loomis and English have sued out an injunction against Mr. Ford. Other parties are also implicated in this complicated question. [Washington Cor. Ctn. Enquirer.]

The whole business of House printing, as managed last winter, was a disgrace to the Republican party and to human nature. The election of Tom Ford was a "moral triumph" of the kind obtained two years before by James B. Steadman, Wash. McLean and company—that is to say, a matter of corrupt jobbing of the most scandalous character. Neither Steadman or Ford ever owned a type in Washington, or knew anything about public printing. They were adventurers, and owed their success to nasty intrigues. The "terrible disease" which we are informed used up Mr. Ford, was an attack of great violence of plunder seekers, foremost of whom were John D. DeForest, of Indiana, and this Pangborn, Ford's assignee, a Boston man, with an insatiable appetite for spoils. He is one of the publishers of the virtuous Atlas and Bee of Boston, a sheet which seems to be devoted with equal intensity to higher law in politics and lower law in plunder.

It was the hope of cutting off the supplies of those vermin that induced both Houses of Congress to be willing to try the dubious experiment of Mr. Gurley, in establishing a Government Printing. The members of Congress were weary of the eternal scramble and dicker of many fold from all parts of the country, about the printing, and thought Mr. Gurley's Bill afforded an opportunity, temporarily at least, to get out of the offensive mire, in which the business was wallowed. The bill is said to be guarded very carefully and explicitly against the depredations of such animals as Tom Ford and Jim Steadman, DeForest, Pangborn, Wash McLean, &c. We hope so. Cincinnati Commercial.

Henry of South Carolina asserts that Hamlin is a mulatto! What next?

Communications.

LETTER FROM NEW ENGLAND.

LYNN, Mass., July 25, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR: So the "Children of Light," are growing as wise as "the children of this world," contrary altogether, to express scripture declaration. And the Bugle has become for the time being, "a Campaign Paper."

The thought was a happy one. While the political pot is boiling with death in it, more terrible than the Hebrew prophet's at Gilead, there is need of your restoring "handful of meal" for the general preservation. Most heartily do I unite in your hope expressed in the last Bugle, that the Campaign acquaintance may ripen into a long friendship on the part of many thus newly introduced.

A thousand things have occurred here in New England since last I wrote for your columns, of great anti-slavery interest; but I have forbore all correspondence of late, except the indispensable, as one means of recruiting my energies for the autumn campaign. And it is only within this month, that I have had the least hope that I could again this season, encounter the long journeyings and great fatigues of a Western tour. But my prospects at present, are more favorable.

The approaching Presidential contest will be one of great seriousness. History furnishes no instance of a nation so divided. Four Candidates are in the field, each claiming the pre-eminence in devotion to what is called "Nationality," and the Constitution, though those terms are really understood by all parties, to mean no more than fidelity to the demands of the slave power. On no other question has the loyalty or patriotism of any of the parties been doubted. And it is the great grand work of the Republican party to show and substantiate, that whatever pledge or promise Douglas, Breckinridge, Bell, or Seabeck will give to slaveholders where they are, and to slavery where it is, their candidate, weighed in the same balance shall not be found wanting!

Nor is this all. For Mr. Lincoln tells us he sees not how he could withhold his vote for the admission, fairly asked, of New Slave States. He declares himself opposed to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of a majority of the voters there, and unless compensation be given to all the opponents of the measure. He says he is not sure that Congress has the power to abolish the international Slave Trade; but if it have, he is opposed to its unconditional exercise! And he also declares his belief that "the South has a right to a Congressional Fugitive Slave Law," and though the present act is open to some objections he would do nothing to impair its efficiency." And his Platform moreover, virtually pronounces John Brown one of the gravest criminals who ever died by the halter!

For all these, and many more similar revelations, I am indebted to the Boston Edition of the "Life and Public Services of Hon. Abraham Lincoln," now flying like snow flakes through the country.

And yet, strange to tell, Mr. Sumner in a four hour's speech in the United States Senate, endeavored to show that the "four headed hydra, Slavery," had not one semicolumn, comma, nor even parenthesis, in the whole Constitution! And in New York, before a vast assembly, he vindicated the same doctrine, and then closed, by laying himself and all his gospels on the altar of Republicanism, and pronouncing a fulsome Eulogy on Lincoln and Hamlin, both of whom would speak such an interpretation out of their mouths. Could double-dealing demagoguism further go?

I saw a man yesterday raising a Republican Flag Staff and banner. When I told him, if that is the very best you can do, that he asked, "did you ever see so double-dealing a devil, as Douglas?" I said No, unless Lincoln is match of him.

Was that too severe? Let us see. Have not Giddings and Owen Lovejoy within a year, proclaimed the same sentiments of Sumner, in letters of chain-lightning, and words of devouring fire? And have not the multitudes responded to them, till their applause rent the heavens and shook the ground? And does not these same Sumners Lovejoys and Giddinges ask and expect the people to give their votes for Lincoln, on a platform solemnly sworn to respect and support the "four-headed barbarism," as long as the forty fold barbarians will to carry it on!

Should all who profess to agree with Gerritt Smith on the Constitution, vote for that gentleman, he would lead all the other candidates by immense numbers, if he were not elected president. But, so stultified are the people, that double-faced demagogues thus mould them at their pleasure; though vast multitudes of them, really hate slavery at heart, and would die in a pitched battle for its extermination.

But my letter will get too long. We will meet some of these questions soon, on the field of fair but bold discussion. Indeed, the work is well begun. We hear good accounts of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Foss in States west of you, and of Mrs. Griffing and others in your nearer vicinity. And the grand peak of the Bugle also comes, with full assurance that the cause in the West, "will live; and shall live." We are confidently expecting to bring into the field during the autumn, some new auxiliaries, whose circumstances heretofore, have not been favorable to much public labor. So that while "the enemy seems coming in like a flood," we shall still be able to bear upward and onward, the standard of God's Word and Spirit.

Yours in full expectation and hope,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

MARIETTA, IOWA, July 23, 1860.

FRIEND JONES: The political world is in motion, endeavoring to air the whole surface of the body politic and not leave a stone unturned, or an element unappropriated, that will contribute to the success of the respective parties. This motion, this agitation of the political atmosphere is only periodical, and at long intervals, creating a heavy gale and in some instances a perfect tornado of passion and enthusiastic excitement to pass over the land, leaving a season of calm in which the fifth stirred up in the tempest becomes purged, and visits the moral atmosphere during the period of stagnation which follows. It therefore becomes the duty of the lover of the slave to labor constantly and labor ever to keep the moral atmosphere in motion, so that like the breeze of the prairie it will impart life, and health, and freshness and vigor to those who are surrounded by it, and at the same time prevent the necessity of the storm. The anti-slavery friends of Marshall county, organized an anti-slavery society a little over a year ago, and with the exception of a short interval have held their meetings monthly, at which the relations they sustained to the institution of slavery and their duties in regard to it have been discussed; and some few meetings out side of the organization have been held at which profitable discussion has been had. But there are

none among us that have had the experience and confidence in themselves sufficient to induce them to appoint meetings and lecture on the subject, except perhaps Lot Holmes, who at present is laboring under a pulmonary affection (of which his friends fear for the consequences) which at the present time prevents him from participating to any extent in the meetings. Therefore it is the earnest desire of us all that some competent and efficient laborer should come to us for a season and labor with us and for us here in the west, the coming fall and winter.

Cannot the American or Western Anti-Slavery society send out an agent for a month or two, or even a year to the West of the great Father of Waters? I believe they have never extended their labors beyond the Mississippi yet. There are many anti-slavery men scattered over this vast state, but poverty and the hardships of a pioneer life have prevented them from discovering each other and combining their forces. At present I know of but two anti-slavery societies in the State—one at Forest Home, in Poweshiek county, the other here, and both these embrace among their members persons who formerly sympathized with and attended the meetings of the Western Anti-Slavery society. We are too poor to contribute much to sustain an agent in the field, but if either of the parent societies would send an agent into the far west, we would contribute our mites. On the 25th and 26th of August we intend holding a convention at Minerva Schoolhouse, six miles west of Marietta, and would be pleased if some of our eastern friends could and would be with us. Yesterday, and one week ago yesterday, there were meetings held at Bear Grove school house in this county, at which the principles and measures of the American anti-slavery society were discussed by T. D. Tomlinson, Lot Holmes, John Armstrong, W. M. Myers, Dr. Geo. Wheeler and others, some claiming that its measures were the most efficient for the agitation of the subject, and Wm. Myers and Geo. Wheeler claiming that they were not; the discussion is continued, or adjourned for three weeks.

There are in this State, several societies of Christians, and several Ministers of the Gospel, who have needed from the leading Churches of the land, on account of their connection with slavery, and through these there is considerable agitation on the subject, as they preach on it and participate in the discussions in the anti-slavery conventions, and at 4th of July celebrations &c. I think the West is a field in which lecturing could be performed to much advantage, and the gathering of a goodly harvest.

Yours for humanity,
J. W. MORGAN.

OBITUARY.

Born to a higher life, in Westminster, Mass., June 30th, ALONA, only daughter of Rosa A. and Solon Raymond, aged 16 years, 8 months.

In the early departure of our sister, passes from our earth vision one of the most frank, truthful, earnest souls I have ever known to become acquainted with. Deeply all that and hypocrisy, she lived to her own ideal of a true and womanly life. In a world of oppression and wrong, she sympathized with the crushed and down-trodden everywhere. With a benevolence boundless as the needs of the race, and a philanthropy wide as the brotherhood of man, her heart beat in unison with all of every nation, color, clime or sex, who labor for the emancipation of body and soul from all the contaminating influences with which humanity is surrounded.

During the months of her declining health, she ever manifested a calm resignation, and filial trust; knowing from the depths of her spiritual being, that in the hereafter all will be well with those who reverence truth and justice by serving their fellow men. Her mind unclouded by the blighting, damning influences of a false and pernicious dogma, she knew no fear save the fear of wrong doing. With a deep confiding faith in the final triumph of right over might, she felt that to the earnest worker in life's great vineyard there is ever labor to be performed in whatever sphere curriculum may be cast. To her, heaven was no place of indolence, where listless angels while away the weary hours, killing time, with discordant music from golden harps, but a condition of active labor, each occupant finding full employment for his time in deeds of kindness to his fellows, suggesting higher thoughts and strengthening all his holy endeavors. Looking forward with hope and joy to the time of her exit, she could not understand why her friends should feel so sad at her departure, when she was so willing to go.

When the messenger of mercy arrived, the joyous spirit was waiting its escort to new fields of labor in a fairer clime. Thus the bud of earth is broken to bloom with sweeter fragrance beneath serenest skies.

D. M. A.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

"PROVIDENCE HAS MADE ME AN ACTOR, AND SLAVERY AN OUTLAW."—John Brown of Ossawatimie.

SALEM, OHIO, AUGUST 2, 1860.

OUR MOTTO.

Principles, not men.

OUR CANDIDATES,

For President, TRUTH.

For Vice President, JUSTICE.

OUR PLATFORM.

Resolved, That "righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people."

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers will be received from now until the Presidential election at the rate of \$1 a year for the Campaign paper, provided the subscription is for a club of five or more. Whether the subscription is for one week, or for the entire time intervening between now and the election, the price will be at the above rate. So please send in your names and money.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Will meet on the 5th inst., at the usual hour and place.

APPORTIONMENT AND RENDITION.

A correspondent of the *Principia* having requested the editor to give his views on the apportionment and rendition clauses of the U. S. Constitution, he does so. In regard to apportionment he says:

"THE APPORTIONMENT CLAUSE. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons." Art. I, Sect. II, Clause 3.

This provision speaks only of "persons." Human beings are the only "persons" in the United States. Chances, (cattle,) horses, oxen, sheep, and pigs are not "persons." Beat this elementary truth into the heads of your thick-skulled "Democrat" or else make them feel what company such "persons" as themselves are berding themselves with—and who they are, if any body, that may be held as chattels!

If, as your pro-slavery Democrats say, the Declaration of Independence does not recognize negroes as men, (when it says "all men are created equal") then it does not recognize them as "persons." And if it does not recognize them as "persons" then this clause of the Constitution says nothing at all about them, and consequently does not "recognize them as slaves." So that their own construction of the Declaration overthrows them, at this point. Make them see that!

But the truth is, this clause, as it speaks of "persons," does include negroes, along with all "persons." And, in speaking of them as "persons" it denies that they are slaves. For slaves are held as "property," "chattels personal"—and "property" or "chattels" cannot be "persons."

But why, it may be asked, "was the term 'free' introduced, as distinguishing some 'persons' from 'all other persons'?"

We answer; the word "free" in its legal technical sense, as used in books of law, and in Constitution and charters, at that time and previously, in this country and in England, did not mean free, as in distinction from slave, but as signifying those who have the franchises of "free subjects"—"free citizens"—"freemen" in distinction from aliens. So that the phrase "all other persons" in this clause, means aliens and not slaves.—See *Magna Charta*, the Charter of Rhode Island, the Constitutions of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware and New York, also the Articles of Confederation and later Constitutions of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, in all of which the word "free"—free citizen, free inhabitant, or freemen are thus used. Two meetings of voters in Connecticut, are called "freemen's meetings," but men who are non-voters are not slaves. See also Jacob's law Dictionary, &c. &c.

There may be some rules of logic by which a man's nose may be reasoned off his face so far as conclusions go, yet the fact remains unchanged; the man's nose is there, plainly seen, and felt if need be, logic to the contrary notwithstanding. The logic of the anti-slavery exponents of the Constitution sometimes seems at first sight to partake of this character, though we fancy their chain of argument is not always so complete as that which compels a man to admit logically that he has no nose, when he knows he has.

The *Principia's* remarks above quoted assume that a slave cannot be a person, and thereupon proceeds to build an argument upon a false assumption. Webster defines "Slave"—a person who is wholly subject to the will of another." If Webster were any authority, the *Principia's* premises are overthrown.

The fact that a person is held as a slave does not alter the character of the being held; if he was a person before he was a slave, then he is a person while held as a slave. Although the laws of many of the states refuse to fully recognize the personality of the slave, yet the penalties affixed to the commission of crime by a slave, his mode of trial, the manner prescribed for the prosecution of a suit for his freedom, &c., &c., show that he is evidently regarded as possessing at least a degree of personality, although in most respects held and used, bartered and sold as a chattel. One of the laws of North Carolina providing for the punishment of the murderer of a slave, characterizes a distinction made in a previous act of assembly, as a "distinction of criminality between the murder of a white person and one who is equally a human creature, but merely of a different complexion, as disgraceful to humanity &c." In South Carolina a law in regard to the instruction of slaves commences, "That assemblies of slaves, mulattoes, mestizos, whether composed of all or any such description of persons &c." The city of Savannah, Ga., passed an ordinance punishing "any person that teaches any person of color, slave or free, to read or write &c." It is not necessary to multiply extracts bearing upon this point.

Now with the facts before us, patent to every one, that Webster defines slave to be a person in a certain condition, and that certain laws in the slave states refer to him as a person, we are not able to understand how the *Principia* can insist that the slave is not a person.

The *Principia* says that "all other persons" in the apportionment clause means aliens. Can the editor of that paper refer to